

"It seems to me, therefore, that through the legislatures of the different States, a system of live stock inspection should be established, requiring beef cattle to be inspected alive at the point where meat is to be exposed for sale to the consumer, the result would be the re-opening of thousands of markets where we now have but one, and that competition restored, which would place the cattle business on a basis where the law of supply and demand would determine the price to both producer and consumer, and no fair and honest man requires more, nor will he be satisfied with less."

Horticultural.

ROOT-GRAFTING AND BUDDING.

BY E. HATHAWAY, OF LITTLE PRAIRIE, ILLINOIS.

Though there has been some discussion of this subject of late through the horticultural press, it is but little understood by the general orchardist. This lack of accurate knowledge on the part of tree-planters gives opportunity for imposition and fraud by tree-peddlers. Yet it will not avail any real interest to cry "humbug," and try to put down "the budding craze," as some call it, by denunciation.

That the stock-budded and stock-grafted trees of many varieties have often, if not always, shown a hardiness and productiveness, not found in the same varieties as root-grafts, can not be questioned. Would it not be the wiser policy, instead of decrying the practice, to ascertain by careful collection and comparison of all the facts, just what is the ground of whatever gain there is in stock-budded or stock-grafted trees, over the same varieties as root-grafts?

It is probable that such investigation will show that the advantage of the budded trees lies mainly, if not wholly, in the hardiness of the stocks.

My own experience, extending over a period of more than forty years, enables me to speak with some assurance of certain knowledge, at least, as to the performance of a great number of varieties of the apple grown after the several methods of root-grafting, of stock-budding and stock-grafting.

At a meeting of the Northwestern Fruit-growers' Association, held in Chicago more than twenty years ago, I announced it as my belief that the indiscriminate propagation of all varieties of apple by root-grafting, in this climate at least, would have to be abandoned.

I had already at that time many striking examples of both success and failure to sustain me in the prediction. But the meeting, composed principally of nurserymen, committed by large interests to the then almost universal method of root-grafting, would have nothing of it. They had no patience to consider my facts, or even to allow the time needed for their presentation.

I could only say: Gentlemen, I concede your right to bar this question from discussion, but not your wisdom in doing so. You doubt my facts; you suspect my reasoning; but you will listen to the logic of experience before twenty years have gone by.

How much of the disasters to our fruit interest have come as the legitimate fruit of the method of propagation, no one can tell. That these disasters could have been, at least in part, prevented, is now in the light of experience equally certain.

When I first commenced the nursery business the only seed I could get here to grow stock from was the product of the few natural orchards, which fact would account for the general hardiness of these stocks, as compared with root-grafts or with the stocks grown from older-nail pumice, after the more tender-grafted sorts had come into bearing.

And it so happened that the nursery trees I grew for many years were propagated by all three methods—root-grafting, stock-grafting, and stock-budding. And, as my orchard was set with trees grown by these methods, and also hundreds of orchards in this and adjoining counties, I had the best possible opportunities for a just comparison, and for the less hardy varieties the natural stocks, whether budded or grafted, had no unequivocally the advantage in hardiness and productiveness as to leave no room for question or discussion.

Later experience, with a less hardy class of stocks, made evident the fact that the gain for the stock-budded and stock-grafted trees was not due to the method of propagation, but more, if not wholly, to the inherent hardiness of the stocks.

The idea, fully developed, suggested the propagation of a hardy variety for stocks. And for the last fifteen years of my nursery experience, I grew the Northern Spy, which is hardy here as a stock for all the popular, half-hardy sorts, such as the Baldwin, Canada, Wagner, Hubbardston, Nonpareil, Greening, and others.

That these double-worked trees will stand where the root-grafted ones fail; that they are more productive and satisfactory in every respect, can not be doubted by anyone who will take the pains of investigation and comparison.

Yet the growing of these double-worked trees as a pecuniary investment, was not a success. Nine out of ten of those who came to the nursery would take the root-grafted instead of the double-worked trees, because of the five cents per tree added to the price of the latter.

There is one advantage in stock-budded and stock-grafted trees over the root-grafts, even in the more hardy sorts—that of more early productiveness. This has been demonstrated time and again in my experience.

And for certain varieties, the root-graft is a failure from first to last, never producing one-half the fruit, to the end of the life of the tree, that the same varieties, as stock-grafted or budded do, growing side by side, under exactly the same conditions of soil and culture.

So well assured am I of the superiority of these double-worked trees, that, for most of the valuable sorts, I would set no others, though I could have them for the asking, and though I had to pay ten prices for the former.

For me the Northern Spy has seemed to fill all the requirements of a good stock more surely than any other. It is a free grower, it is almost sure to grow. It is a free grower, but not too free. It has a healthy foliage and a clean stem, with the best possible roots, and assimilates readily with almost any variety put upon it.

As long as we retain the old varieties, to re-work them on the Spy, or some other hardy stock, is our only reasonable hope of even a success in apple-growing in the extreme southwestern portion of Michigan. And the necessity for re-working on still harder stocks more imperative in the states farther west and north.

If nurserymen would all admit this necessity, and instead of denying it and crying out against it, go to work and propagate hardy stocks to re-work, and charge a reasonable price for them, the fifty-cent trees

would soon go out of market, or rather the buyers of the fifty-cent trees would not enough of them be found to make it profitable for certain parties to longer operate—parties who would, no doubt, if they had tickets that entitled the holders to seats in the kingdom of heaven, or to any other good thing, still contrive to humbug somebody in the sale of them.

It is probably true, as has been suggested by another writer, that we will some day know what to grow for stocks. It is hardly reasonable to expect that one variety, whatever its merit, will be found suited to all varieties, with their varying seasons. Some early sort for the early apples, a fall variety for the fall apples, and one or perhaps several winter sorts for stocks for the longer list of keeping apples, will be required.

I believe it is a generally admitted fact that the stock influences the variety grown upon it, not only as affects the hardiness of the tree, but the season of ripening of the fruit; and that the stock affects also the color and size of the apple grown upon it, very many facts of my experience go far to show.

For the solution of this question of the influence of stock upon graft, we need a more enlarged and systematic series of experiments than has ever been inaugurated. All of which will come in due time.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

About 300 of the members and friends of this prosperous society met at the home of L. C. Woodman, in Walker township, Kent Co., on the 15th. Dinner was served on tables in the orchard, and after this important event was over, the company witnessed the trial of a new gang-plow or cultivator invented by Vice-President Pierce, and especially designed for orchard work, enabling the soil to be cultivated up to the trunks of trees without injury to them. The committee appointed to especially consider the working of this implement made a favorable report, recommending it to orchardists as worthy of examination.

The first topic discussed, after the call to order, was: Which is the best time for transplanting fruit trees, fall or spring?

Mr. J. M. Dean, of Grand Rapids, had had large experience in orchard planting, and the handling of nursery stock, and he said that the trouble with fall setting is that trees would have to be removed from the nursery before the wood was fully matured, if shipped to long distances. The spring time, in this latitude, is the safest. Do not set too early; wait for the ground to warm up first. Trees planted as late as the 20th of May had done well.

Rev. John Safford had tried fall setting with the Baldwin apple but it was a failure; would set in the spring at the time that the buds were fairly starting.

Thomas Wilde, of Ottawa County, had had experience with dead wood by fall planting; would plant in April.

Mr. Chas. Alford, of Ottawa County, has no luck with fall setting.

Mr. Thomas Brown, of Grandville, would not delay too long in spring.

Mr. Braman, of Grand Rapids township, preferred late to early spring setting.

Mr. Chas. Knapp, of Grand Rapids, planted grapes of several kinds in fall with good success, but inclined to spring planting.

J. A. Pearce has had best success with setting rather late in the spring, after the ground had become warm.

S. S. Bailey always had uniform good results from late spring setting and with peaches as late as the 1st of June.

The next question was: "What has been the result of the spraying of fruit trees, last spring?"

H. H. Hayes is pleased with the experiment and showed a number of branches loaded with smooth fruit free from the work of the codling moth.

Mr. Wilde also gave testimony to the efficiency of the spraying of the fruit trees.

Peter H. Plumm, of Grand Rapids, had sprayed a large orchard and would have very little wormy fruit; used London purple, three-quarters of a pound to 135 gallons of water, found it too strong, thought 150 gallons of water would have been a better proportion; the solution should be kept agitated or thoroughly stirred while using.

Mr. Phillips, of Walker, had used one-half pound of Paris green to 135 gallons of water, sprayed twice both sides of the tree; the result is clean sound fruit.

L. A. Pearce never picked apples so free from the work of the codling moth as he has been doing this summer. He is more than satisfied that the time spent in spraying could not have been put in so profitably at anything else. All agree that the lower limbs and those that escaped the spraying is where the wormy fruit is found.

The ladies of the club discussed their methods of fruit canning, and a general discussion on garden topics followed. Resolutions of regret at the death of H. C. Sherwood, President of the West Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society, were adopted.

The next meeting is to be held at the residence of Peter Plumm, in Grand Rapids township, Sept. 15th.

WASHTENAW POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the special session of the Pomological Society last Saturday, Prof. B. E. Nichols was requested to see to the fitting up of a car for the transportation of peaches, pears and other fruit, and to the proper labeling of said car so that everyone can see from a distance the Ann Arbor Fruit Car.

The necessity of employing a proper person to see to the accessibility of said car in Detroit and the notification of parties to whom fruit was shipped was readily seen. It was considered necessary to assess the small tax of one penny per bushel to pay expenses.

Some shippers lost enough money through the berry season by two failures of the fruit car to be opened and placed in position for distribution to defray expenses of transportation throughout the whole year. Prof. Nichols and J. J. Parshall were requested to find the proper man, either here or at Detroit. As not much fruit will be shipped before the next monthly meeting of the Society on September 1st, all shippers of fruit should promptly meet at that time.

FRUIT EXHIBIT.

J. D. Baldwin showed a LeConte

pear from Bolton, Mississippi, from trees he had planted there himself some years ago. It was larger than the largest goose egg. The flesh was melting, juicy and delicious, but it lacked that flavor which distinguishes our northern fruit. Also a LeConte pear from his fruit farm was shown by Mr. Baldwin. It was a pigny beside the Mississippi giant, and demonstrated that this pear is especially adapted to the south. What it will be here when fully ripe remains to be seen. J. J. Parshall showed a Bradshaw plum nearly ripe, also an Early Crawford peach, which was small and hard. The plum was a dark purple of large size, with a plain division line. The Crawford's were two weeks later than last year. Mr. Schenk estimates his peach crop at 800 bushels. E. Baur exhibited the Rostrezer, Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett pears. The first is a sugar pear of German origin, entirely free from insect marks. Its quality is best in the Michigan fruit catalogue. It will be difficult to produce a pear more popular than the Bartlett, though the Clapp and Flemish Beauty and other pears are in some respects its superior.

OUR DYING MAPLES.

The citizens of Ann Arbor may feel sad over their dying shade trees. I do not wish to add to the different theories and practices already recommended, yet I may submit general principles. A well washed, well fed body resists and rejects disease easier than a poorly fed, unclean body. This rule is applicable to the animal as well as vegetable kingdom. In the forest the trees are annually fed by the falling leaves, which not only furnish nutriment but also keep up moisture.

Our trees on the street are not only robbed of this much, but every year the street scraper gets nearer the trees and robs them of mother earth. The result is visible. The remedy is plain. On West Huron Street, Wm. Herz, E. Osterlin, Wm. Stinson, Crookstone and especially B. Davison have set good examples. About six or seven feet from the trees on the street side they filled up with earth which is held by two or three inch plank or by stone. The late Prof. J. E. Nichols, who was a man of the finest tastes, built a stone wall along the road to keep the earth from washing away from his shade trees. As soon as a tree is impoverished, the insect tribes, the fungi and mosses, prey upon it. But trees should not only be well fed but also well washed. We scrape off all the loose bark and moss from our fruit trees in June or at any time when necessary. This is followed by a wash consisting of one part soft soap dissolved in hot rain water to which we add ten parts soft water. To ten gallons of the wash we add two ounces of carbolic acid, or more. Let stand overnight or longer to combine. The odor is so lasting that no eggs will be deposited. Scrape with a sharp hoe and apply the wash with a stiff broom or a brush with a long handle, taking pains to wet inside of all crevices. I have seen maple trees that were killed by mosses. Utilize your dish and wash water to feed your trees. If you cannot get the above wash, use your wash water on Tuesday and keep your trees clean. The trimming off of any diseased part of a tree and its destruction by fire is necessary to keep the cause from spreading.

EMIL BAUER.

Setting New Orchards.

As the time is now approaching for selecting and ordering trees for orchards, a few practical hints on the subject may be in season for some of our readers, in connection with the management of trees, whether set in autumn or not till next spring. We give these suggestions in the shape of condensed and numbered rules.

1. The main portion of the new orchard should be planted with well tested and approved varieties. If practicable select such as have done well in your particular locality, and plant very few by way of experiment, of new, untested and untried sorts, most of which will eventually prove of little value.

2. Choose young and thrifty trees, instead of larger ones, the young trees being dug with better roots, costing less on the railroad, being more easy to set out, and starting sooner into vigorous growth, than large trees with mutilated roots.

3. Make it a condition with the nurseryman that he shall give ample and uninjured roots, which will hold the tree when transplanted without bruising or staking.

4. Autumn transplanting should be performed only on quite hardy kinds, and in places where the trees are not exposed to sharp wintry winds. The heads of the trees should be shortened in and made lighter by cutting back the season's growth, or by cutting off the longer shoots at a fork. But no limbs of more than one season's growth should be taken off, as large wounds make the roots tender and more liable to injury by winter.

5. Trees not entirely hardy, like the peach, should not be set out in autumn (unless under exceptionally favorable conditions), but it is well to procure them in autumn, heel them in, and set them out in spring. The same treatment will answer well for all kinds, and they will be on hand for early setting. But special care will be required to heel them in properly. Pack the fine earth solid between the roots—mice delight to occupy such caves with roots at hand for food. A smooth ring of earth surrounding the trees will prevent the mice from approaching them.

6. After being set out, the earth about the trees must be kept clean and mellow through the season; and the crust that forms after autumn transplanting thoroughly broken and pulverized.—Country Gentleman.

Cultivation of the Orchard.

The cultivation of the orchard, said Mr. Beatty of Lindsay, at a recent meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, commences a year before the trees are planted. The soil for an orchard should be as thoroughly prepared as if a man were going to put in a crop of wheat. This should be done near the fall of the year, and after the land has been carefully plowed and harrowed—say in October—it should be again plowed in such a way as to leave open furrows where it is intended to locate the rows of trees. These furrows should be left open during the winter to facilitate planting in the spring. After the land is prepared, the next point to consider is the varieties, and here many mistakes are frequently made, as the fewer varieties, if they are selected with care, the greater the chance of profit. The next step is the purchase of trees. They should be bought as near home as possible, and direct from the nursery, as many persons who claim to be agents for nurseries are only agents for middlemen, who frequently buy culls from nurseries and sell them at great profit to themselves, and generally at a loss to the buyer. The planting

not be so great a quantity on the Chicago market as has been feared. It can not be reasonably expected, however, that prices will range so high as in former years, and there will doubtless be cause for the whine of slatternly growers, that 'peaches don't bring nothing' but they still will be high enough to make peach-growing and that of other fruit the most profitable form of husbandry. Sales of crops of late fruit on the trees, so far as made, do not indicate a belief among buyers that prices will be unreasonably low.

Currants.

Satisfactory crops of currants, says E. Williams, of Montclair, N. J., in *Garden and Forest*, are only possible with good culture and a soil enriched with plenty of manure. The old red and white Dutch varieties will produce fruit that will compare favorably in size with more modern introductions. The large fruit of the Cherry and Versaille currants will depreciate in size by neglect and the productive qualities will be seriously impaired. As a rule, I have found the latter to be the more productive of the two, while the White Grape is the best of all in quality. For the last decade these three varieties have been the most popular ones before the public. Some four years ago when Fay's Prolific was announced the claims for it were regarded as extravagant, but now after it has been duly tried it has been found to be one of the few new fruits which justified the rosy promises of the advertiser. Those who had the courage to try the new fruit in a small way regret now that they did not venture to buy more. Such a fruit is a fitting monument to any man's memory. A white currant of as fine flavor as the White Grape with the other merits of Fay's would be a welcome addition to the list.

In black currants we have not found any great improvements. The most recent addition we have tried is Lee's Prolific, but the improvement over the old Black Naples is very slight, if any. While young there is a semblance of increased size and productiveness, but it does not seem so apparent after the bushes reach maturity. The demand for this fruit seems on the decline. Its peculiar pungent flavor and aroma are disagreeable to most native Americans, but when made into jellies or preserves it is distinctly good, and its various preparations are supposed to possess valuable medicinal properties.

Some years ago the late Shelby Reed, of Western New York, sent me several samples of wild currants and gooseberries—natives of the great western plains of Colorado. These varied in color from black and red to yellow. They were of good size and very productive. Whether he attempted to improve or acclimate them at his home I do not know, but I consider the field a fine one for experiment, and well worthy the attention of those who have the time and inclination to enter it.

At a recent strawberry meeting the point was made that by heavily summer mulching a late variety the season may be prolonged a week. The converse of this proposition is true, and by not mulching early varieties the greatest earliness can be attained. This latter fact is often made use of to boom a new variety for earliness.

MANAGERS of fruit evaporators must remember that the fruit, mixed in a package with inferior fruit, does not raise the price of the inferior, but that the poor draws down the selling value of the good. A good many have learned the lesson through experience, a rather expensive tutor sometimes. Almost invariably the selling price of the lot is what the poorest of the mixture would sell for.

The fruit exchange which has been formed at Benton Harbor, the "small fruit centre," did not attempt to regulate the shipment of berries to long distances this year, on account of their perishable nature, but will ship grapes, pears and plums direct to St. Paul and Minneapolis without transfer at Chicago. This system was successfully inaugurated last year, low rates were secured and profitable shipments made. An agent of the exchange will be stationed at the Twin Cities to supervise sales and advise shippers of the condition of the markets.

R. S. Goff, of the N. Y. Experiment Station, says in the *Rural New Yorker*: "Three years ago, at Dr. Sturtevant's suggestion, a good of Sharpless strawberries was planted out and heavily mulched with coal ashes. The object was to see if this material would not act beneficially in keeping down weeds. It has done this in a marked degree, but this is not all. The yield from the plants has been more abundant than from another bed of the same variety that has received excellent culture of the ordinary kind. The plants have been almost entirely free from blight, though the Sharpless blight badly here when grown in the ordinary way. I should have stated that the bed has received no culture since the mulching except to remove the weeds that were strong enough to grow through the three inches of coal ashes."

of trees, Mr. Beall said, should be done in the spring. There is some room for holding this opinion. If any accident should happen the young trees during winter let it occur in the nursery and not in your orchard, as the loss would then be the nurseryman's and not yours. After the trees are planted the cultivation of the orchard should consist altogether in the raising of root crops. A crop of corn is a very good thing, because it shelters the trunks of the trees the first year, a time when they specially need shelter from the sun. Hood crops for even eight or ten years might be grown, but no grass, which affords hiding places for mice, which ruin many trees by girdling them. The trees should be kept clean, to ward off the attacks of insects, and alkaline washes are probably the best preventives. This should be applied every spring. Some orchardists hold the belief that it is bad policy to grow anything in an orchard after the first few years, as the soil is thus robbed of nutriment that should go to the trees. Where the trees show a tendency to put on wood too fast some sow down the orchard to clover, and then summer fallow it. As a rule land is rarely rich enough to supply plant food for two crops in one season.

Horticultural Items.

THE Ann Arbor Courier says C. T. Pearfall picked 32 bushels of Gregg raspberries from 1½ acres of ground at one picking.

AUGUST 5th, Wm. Hudson, of Stevensville, shipped 897 cases of blackberries from his own grounds. About 400 cases were reported as "leaking," and sold for 50 cents per case.

THE peach borer has been nearly exterminated in the Michigan peach belt, simply by digging them out in late September and early May. The osing gun locates his bugship every time.

THIS year's peach crop in the peach belt will be the largest ever grown. The crop is estimated at 300,000 baskets more than last year, or a total of 2,100,000 baskets, and the quality will be better than usual.

POTATO fields in some parts of New Jersey are being devastated by a flea beetle supposed to be *Haltica cucumeris*, which is very destructive to the vines and will greatly reduce the yield. Paris green and other popular insecticides are ineffectual against its depredations.

THE demand for something new for nurserymen to boom and satisfy the rage for novelties is to be satisfied in a season or two by the Yale strawberry, a chance seedling originating near New Haven, Conn. It bears profusely, large, deep red fruit, round, free from rust, and has perfect flowers.

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Purifies the Blood Henry Biggs, Campbell Street, Kansas City, had scrofulous sores all over his body for fifteen years. Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him.

Wallace Buck, of North Bloomfield, N. Y., suffered eleven years with a terrible varicose ulcer on his leg, so bad that he had to give up business. He was cured of the ulcer, and also of catarrh, by

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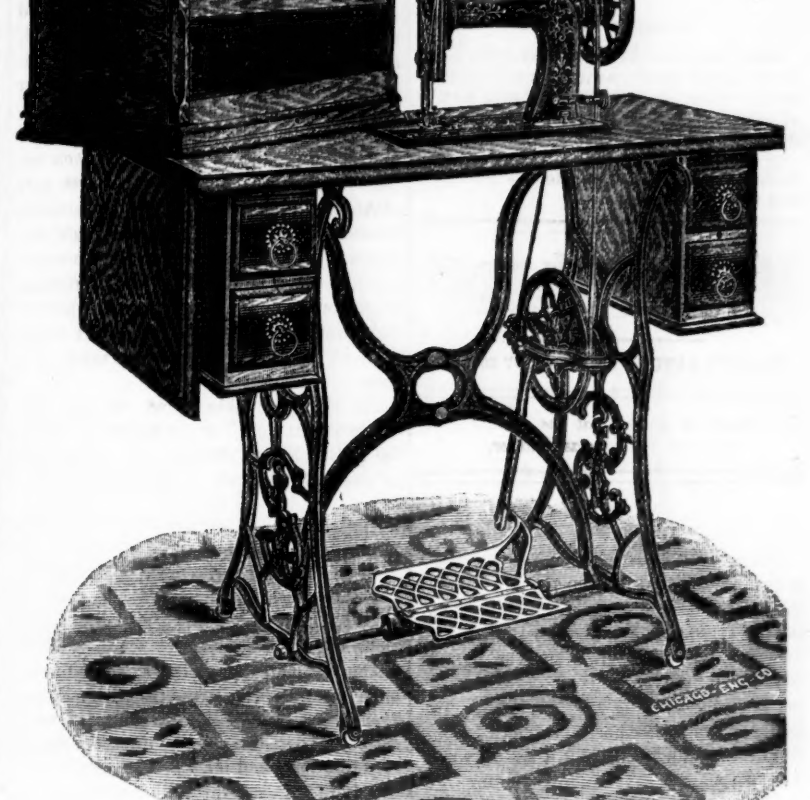
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WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the
past week amounted to 520,700 bu., against
335,555 bu. the previous week, and 250,557
bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Ship-
ments for the week were 313,925 bu., against
293,860 bu. the previous week, and 97,672
bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The
stocks of wheat now held in this city amount
to 651,692 bu., against 423,570 bu. last week,
and 768,117 bu. at the corresponding date
in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on
Aug. 17 was 26,363,006 bu., against 25,277-
699 the previous week, and 31,994,593
for the corresponding week in 1887. This
shows an increase from the amount reported
the previous week of 1,355,606 bushels. As
compared with a year ago the visible sup-
ply shows a decrease of 5,735,288 bu.

The week closes with the strongest mar-
kets of the year, and prices much in ad-
vance of all expectations. Bulls and bears
alike have been surprised, and the advance
has therefore not come from manipulation
by speculators. The advance is fully set-
tled on the week on No. 2 red and No. 1
white. In futures the advance is nearly as
great, and with reports of bad weather in
England and on the continent, foreign mar-
kets have not only kept pace with our own
but even led the advance. In the northwest
heavy rains are again reported while the
harvest is in progress. It is evident prices
have advanced to stay; although some reac-
tion may be looked for prices will not de-
cline to their former range.

The following table exhibits the daily closing
prices of spot wheat in this market from
August 1st to August 24th, inclusive:

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Aug. 1.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 2.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 3.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 4.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 5.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 6.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 7.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 8.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 9.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 10.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 11.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 12.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 13.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 14.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 15.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 16.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 17.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 18.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 19.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 20.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 21.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 22.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 23.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
" 24.....	82 1/2	80 1/2

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the
various dates each day of the past week
were as follows:

	Aug. 25.	Sept. Oct. Nov.
Saturday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
Sunday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
Monday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
Tuesday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
Wednesday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
Thursday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
Friday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2

For No. 1 white the closing prices on the
various dates each day of the past week
were as follows:

	Aug. 25.	Sept. Oct. Nov.
Saturday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
Sunday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
Monday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
Tuesday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
Wednesday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
Thursday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2
Friday.....	82 1/2	80 1/2

The wheat crop of Minnesota is estimated
at 41,000,000 bushels.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade says that
the area under wheat in Manitoba this year
is about 20 per cent larger than in 1887, or
about 520,000 acres, and that while the crop
is from a week to ten days later than last
year, the prospect is for a yield even heavier
than that of 1887. The same authority esti-
mates the 1887 crop at 14,000,000 bushels.

Daily telegrams to Chicago from his
big farm a few miles west of Fargo that
Minnesota and Dakota have raised a full
crop of straw, and a half to two-thirds crop
of wheat.

In Germany the weather, after having
been wet and unseasonably cool, has be-
come somewhat more favorable. With fine
weather from now till harvest wheat is ex-
pected to be about an average crop, but the
continuously unfavorable weather of late
prevailing throughout central and western
Europe renders it probable, at least, that
the crop will be deficient, though to what
extent it is impossible to say. Rumor has
the principal food of the people, will certainly
be deficient. In Prussia, where about 85
per cent of the crop is grown, the deficiency
is officially estimated at 25 per cent com-
pared with an average crop.

Beecham thinks that South Russia will
have an abundant wheat crop this year, the
only exception being in the Azov district.
But the market at Odessa had improved mar-
ticularly in price at the latest advices.

From Belgium crop reports are less favor-
able, in consequence of wet and unfavorable
weather.

Spain's wheat crop is said to be superior
to that of 1887 or 1886, both in quantity and
quality. One report estimates the crop at

about 105,000,000 bushels, against about
95,000,000 bushels last year.

Italy's wheat crop appears to be consider-
ably below the average, and she will prob-
ably be obliged to import fully as much
wheat during the coming season as she did
in the last one. Oats are also a poor crop,
but maize promises an excellent yield.

According to the August report of the
Department of Agriculture, spring wheat
has fallen from its high position of a month
ago. The wheat crop stands at the head of
the disasters reported, involving more or
less Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska,
and in places doing serious damage. High
temperature, excessive rains, blights, rusts,
and the army worm are locally reported,
evidently without seriously reducing the
general condition. Dakota stands highest,
with an average of 91, a loss of 7 points.
Reported yields run an extreme range, from
a few bushels to 40 per acre. The reduction
of the percentage in Minnesota is from 94
to 85; in Wisconsin, from 91 to 83; in Iowa,
from 97 to 84; in Nebraska, from 95 to 84.

The crop of Washington, Colorado and
other territories and New England is good,
and fair in Northern Illinois, Northern
New York and in the higher latitudes or
altitudes of winter wheat States. The gen-
eral condition has been reduced from 95.9
to 87.3 during July. This exhibit does not
include modifying changes in the first part
of August. Harvest was about to commence
in some districts, and in others would not
be ready until August 20 and 25. There are
no estimates of winter wheat after threshing
as yet, but voluntary remarks of reports
make the yield better than the early prom-
ise in all the States that produce much of a
crop.

The following table shows the quantity
of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in
the United States, Canada, and on passage
to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-
rope:

	Bushels.
Visible supply.....	2,097,731
On passage for United Kingdom.....	16,144,000
On passage for Continent of Europe.....	2,340,000
Total bushels Aug. 4, 1888.....	20,581,731
Total previous week.....	20,342,800
Total two weeks.....	40,924,531
Total Aug. 4, 1888.....	52,535,000

The estimated receipts of foreign and
home-grown wheat in the English markets
during the week ending Aug. 11 were
221,000 bu. less than the estimated
consumption; and for the eight weeks end-
ing July 25 the receipts are estimated to
have been 1,553,768 bu., more than the con-
sumption. The receipts show an increase
for those eight weeks of 3,653,664 bu., as
compared with the corresponding eight
weeks in 1887.

Shipments of wheat from India for the
week ending Aug. 11, 1888, for special
cable to the New York Produce Exchange,
aggregated 550,000 bu., of which 420,000
bu. for the United Kingdom and 130,000
to the Continent. The shipments for the
previous week, as cable, amounted to
660,000 bushels, of which 550,000 went
to the United Kingdom and 110,000 to the
Continent. The shipments from that coun-
try from April 1, the beginning of the crop
year, to Aug. 11, aggregated 17,100,000 bu.,
of which 9,060,000 bu. went to the United
Kingdom, and 8,040,000 bu. to the Conti-
nent. For the corresponding period in 1887
the shipments were 19,640,400 bu. The wheat
on passage from India July 31 was estimated
at 4,490,000 bu. One year ago the quan-
tity was 6,632,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was
quoted higher with good demand. Quota-
tions for American wheat are as follows: No. 2
winter, 7s. 7d. to 7s. 10d. per cental; No. 2
spring, 7s. 7d. to 7s. 8d.; California No. 1
s. 0d. to s. 2d.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the
past week were 15,304 bu., against 11,286 bu.
the previous week, and 5,808 bu. for the
corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for
the week were 1,208 bu., against 10,239 bu.
the previous week, and 497 bu. for the
corresponding week in 1887. The visible
supply of corn in the country on Aug. 18
amounted to 8,239,741 bu., against 8,539-
082 bu. the previous week, and 6,103,143 bu.
at the same date in 1887. The visible supply
shows a decrease during the week indicated
of 209,251 bu. The stocks now held in this
city amount to 22,404 bu., against 18,016 bu.
last week, and 11,106 bu. at the corre-
sponding date in 1887. As compared with
a year ago the visible supply shows an in-
crease of 2,136,598 bu. Corn is dull but
it is also firm, with prices higher than a
week ago. Both stocks and receipts are
light, and the slightest appearance of
danger to the growing crop from unfavor-
able weather would send the markets up
with a whirl. So far conditions are favor-
able for a big crop. The August crop re-
port of the Department of Agriculture states
that there has been a small advance in con-
dition of corn from 93 last month to 95.5.
Rains have been generally seasonable,
though in excess in some districts and de-
ficient in some others. In Kansas, the
Carolinias, Delaware and New York, con-
dition is reduced by local droughts. In the
Southwest, where droughts sometimes occur
at this season, there has been an improve-
ment, and a large crop is already assured.
In the corn surplus States high condition
prevails, with some advance over the
figures of last month. The percentages of
the States of the central valleys are: Ken-
tucky, 98; Ohio, 98; Indiana, 99; Illinois,
96; Iowa, 98; Missouri, 94; Kansas, 91;
Nebraska, 96. Quotations here are 45¢ to
45¢ for No. 2, and 40¢ to 41¢ for December
delivery. Other markets are also higher.
At Chicago corn was active yesterday on
speculative buying, and prices closed at
an advance, but spot is still lower than a
week ago. The speculative demand was
mostly for August, September and October,
and on these the advance was fully set-
tled over last week's prices. Latest quotations
there yesterday were as follows: No. 2 spot,
44¢; No. 2, 44¢; August delivery, 46¢; September,
46¢; October, 46¢; May, 40¢.

The Liverpool market on Friday was
strong and values higher. The following
are the latest cable quotations from Liver-
pool: Spot mixed, 4s. 1d. per cental.
Futures: August delivery, 4s. 10d.; Sep-
tember, 4s. 9d.; October, 4s. 9d.

OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week
were 122,591 bu., against 95,308 bu. the previous
week, and 50,508 bu. for the corresponding

week last year. The shipments for the week
were 38,419 bu., against 12,737 the pre-
vious week, and 10,369 bu. for same week in
1887. The visible supply of this grain on
Aug. 18 was 1,573,432 bu., against 1,773,327
bu. the previous week, and 4,437,001 at the
corresponding date in 1887. The visible
supply shows a decrease of 199,895 bu.
for the week indicated. Stocks held in
store here amounted to 89,509 bu., against
37,305 bu. the previous week, and 66,845
bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. The
market here was rather neglected yesterday,
owing to the great interest shown in wheat.
Values have ruled very steady in wheat,
and the market appears to be firm at present
rates. No. 2 white are selling at
30 1/2¢ for spot and 30¢ for October delivery;
No. 2 mixed at 29 1/2¢ for spot, and 29 1/2¢ for
September; light mixed at 27 1/2¢ for spot.
Receipts were heavy, but there was a fair
shipping and good local demand which did
not leave much to add to stocks in store.
A few weeks, however, would upset
the market, but they are not expected. In
this State farmers are busy threshing, and
in most instances the returns are very
satisfactory. Some losses are reported from
threshing too soon. At Chicago yesterday
the market was firm, and closed with a slight
advance. The market was more active than
for some days. Closing prices were as fol-
lows: No. 2 mixed, spot, 25 1/2¢; August
delivery, 25 1/2¢; September, 24 1/2¢; October,
25¢, and May at 28 1/2¢ per bu.

The New York market yesterday was
moderately active yesterday, with value
slightly lower on mixed but unchanged on
white. Prices below are on new oats, old
are firm at last week's figures. Quota-
tions in that market are as follows: No. 2 white,
30¢; No. 3 white, 28 1/2¢; No. 2 mixed,
28 1/2¢. In futures No. 2 mixed for
August delivery sold at 28 1/2¢ to 28 3/4¢, Sep-
tember at 28 1/2¢ to 28 3/4¢, and October at 28 1/2¢ to
28 3/4¢. Western sold at 28 1/2¢ for white,
and 28 1/4¢ for mixed.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The market is improving somewhat,
though in a slow way, and while quotations
are apparently unchanged outside figures
are realized for lots which would not have
been brought over 15 to 16c ten days ago. Some
sales of fancy dairy have been made at 18c,
and if there were more to be had it would
bring that price readily. For choice dairy
the outside figure is 17c, with 15 to 16c the
range for most of the receipts. Low grade
butter is nearly unsalable, as consumers
prefer substitutes at the same figures.

Creamery is steady at 19¢ to 21¢, the latter for
choice goods. At Chicago the market is
steady at about the range noted a week
ago. The finer grades are in demand,
and move quickly, while ordinary and
low grade stock is slow and dragging.
Quotations in that market yesterday were
as follows: Fancy Elgin creameries, 19¢ to
20¢ per lb.; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and
Michigan, 17 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢; fair to good, do,
14¢ to 15¢; fancy dairies, 15 1/2¢ to 16 1/2¢; com-
mon to fair, do, 12 1/2¢ to 14 1/2¢; packing stock,
9 1/2¢ to 10¢. At New York butter has done
fairly well the past week, and fancy grades
show an advance. Good table butter also
seems to be doing well, but below that
there is a poor market. The improvement
has been confined to the best grades, and
with a light export demand it is doubtful if
any further improvement can be looked for
at present. Western stock is in large sup-
ply, and the demand is not active. Quota-
tions in that market yesterday were as fol-
lows:

EASTERN STOCK.

Creamery, State, fancy, 19¢ to 21¢;
Creamery, State, tub, fancy, 19¢ to 21¢;
Creamery, State, tub, fair, 17 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢;
Creamery, good, 18¢ to 19¢;
Creamery, fair, 16¢ to 17¢;
State dairy, tub, fancy, 19¢ to 21¢;
State dairy, tub, fair, 17 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢;
State dairy, tub, good, 16¢ to 17¢;
State dairy, tub, ordinary, 15¢ to 16¢;
State dairy, tub, extra, 17 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢;
State dairy, tub, first, 16¢ to 17¢;
State dairy, tub, second, 15¢ to 16¢;
State dairy, tub, third, 14¢ to 15¢.

WESTERN STOCK.

Western Creamery, fancy, 19¢ to 21¢;
Western Creamery, choice, 19¢ to 21¢;
Western, good to prime, 14¢ to 15¢;
Western dairy, tub, fancy, 19¢ to 21¢;
Western dairy, tub, fair, 17 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢;
Western dairy, tub, good, 16¢ to 17¢;
Western dairy, tub, ordinary, 15¢ to 16¢;
Western dairy, tub, extra, 17 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢;
Western dairy, tub, first, 16¢ to 17¢;
Western dairy, tub, second, 15¢ to 16¢;
Western dairy, tub, third, 14¢ to 15¢.

CHEESE.

The market has, as expected, declined
during the week, and the outlook is far from
being favorable. Reports from Utica, Little
Falls, New York and Montreal all show se-
cumulations of stock, with buyers holding
off for a lower range in prices. Referring to
the situation the Utica Herald says:

"Last week the Herald suggested that it
would be good policy to lower the price of
summer stock, and by this aiding to move
it we could help to ward making a market
for the later cheese. Such a movement in
prices has been commenced, but it can hard-
ly stop where it is now. The market last week
was very moderate for the time of year,
and yet they did not help prices, nor did
they encourage foreign trade, since it is un-
derstood that nearly all the exports were
direct consignments by the owners of the
goods. With the heavy accumulations of
stock, and with the heavy market abroad, it
is very doubtful, to say the least, if a de-
cline of 1/4¢ is going to be a great relief to
the market. Prices have got to recede to a
point where these stocks can be disposed of."

The Montreal Gazette thus sums up the
situation there:

"Although no actual decline can be
quoted for the reason that holders have
maintained a comparatively firm attitude, it is
evident that prices are sagging off, and the
business done has been practically con-
fined to underpriced goods. Necessitous
buyers would probably have to pay full
prices for finest, but on the other hand
sellers in the same position would find it
difficult to exceed 8 1/2¢. Such in brief is the
present condition of the market, which it
must be conceded is extremely unsatisfac-
tory. Judging from the action of exporters,
the acknowledged heavy supplies, the char-
acter of the cable news, the continued
weakness in New York State and the de-
terioration of the quality of much of the
stock, the outlook undoubtedly favors a
weak market, especially as there is none of
the old time speculative vigor apparent.
The New York State market to-day went
1/4¢ lower, with business dull, which de-
pressing influence will, no doubt, exercise
considerable effect here. Stocks in this
city are estimated as high as 100,000 boxes,
with an enormous supply held back in the
country and the weather favorable for a big
fall market."

In this market quotations are 9¢ to 10¢

per lb. for choice full cream State, and 9¢
to 10¢ for New York. From first hands
prices are 1/2¢ less. Skins are nominal at 5
to 8¢, according to quality. At Chicago
there is a fair home demand for choice
creams for local trade, but exporters are do-
ing nothing beyond taking a few low
grades. Stocks are large. Quotations
yesterday were as follows: Cheddars,
8 1/2¢ to 8 3/4¢ per lb; do flats, 8 1/2¢ to 8 3/4¢;
do Young America, 8 1/2¢ to 8 3/4¢; low grades, 4 1/2¢ to
5 1/2¢; poor to choice skins, 2 1/2¢ to 3 1/2¢. At New York
the market yesterday showed some improve-
ment over the previous three or four days,
and the tendency seemed to be towards a
steadier market. Quotations were un-
changed, and range about the same as a
week ago on the finest makes. Quotations
in that market yesterday were as follows:

State factory, full cream, colored..... 8 1/2¢ to 8 3/4¢
State factory, full cream, white..... 8 1/2¢ to 8 3/4¢
State factory, good..... 8 1/2¢ to 8 3/4¢
State factory, medium grades..... 7 1/2¢ to 8 1/2¢
State factory, ordinary..... 7 1/2¢ to 8 1/2¢
State factory, best skins..... 4 1/2¢ to 5 1/2¢
State factory, full skins..... 4 1/2¢ to 5 1/2¢
Ohio flats, best..... 2 1/2¢ to 3 1/2¢
Ohio flats, ordinary..... 2 1/2¢ to 3 1/2¢

The receipts of cheese in New York for
the week ending August 16 were 74,152
boxes, against 79,776 the previous week,
and 78,654 boxes the corresponding week
in 1887. The exports from all Atlantic
ports for the same week were 4,408,624 lbs.,
against 7,137,740 lbs. the previous week,
and 6,244,083 lbs. the corresponding week
in 1887.

The Liverpool market on Friday was
quoted dull for American white and colored
at 46s. 0d. per cwt., the same figures quoted
last week.

WOOL.

The eastern markets continue to show a
good amount of activity and increasing
strength in values. The advance from the
lowest points reached is fully 1 1/2¢ to 1¢,
and holders are firmer at the advance than they
were when the lowest range was reached.
In fact the future is brightening, as there is
a general belief that the American people
will never consent to have an industry as
widely spread and as beneficial as sheep
husbandry legislated out of existence at the
whim of politicians. Whether this belief is
rightfully grounded or not there is no dis-
puting the fact that it is gaining ground
among those interested—wool-growers,
dealers and manufacturers.

The last reports from Boston are very
favorable, and indicate a large increase in
business and a slight rise in prices. The
Boston Commercial Bulletin in its latest is-
sue, puts the sales of last week at 9,122,000
pounds, of which 8,418,000 pounds were do-
mestic and 704,000 pounds were foreign.
These sales are the largest ever recorded,
and as they have been accompanied by an
advance in some lines, and a generally
stronger feeling, the market has been a
most peculiarly interesting one. The Bul-
letin says of the market:

"The figures of the amount of wool sold
do not fairly represent the actual transac-
tions of the week, and if the figures could be
scaled down to the point of actual, bona fide
sales to manufacturers this week the amount
of sales would be much less. In other
words, sales have been reported this week
which have been made by dealers who have
as well as in this week, and this lumping of
two or three weeks' business has naturally
swelled the amount recorded this week.
Again, we have reason to believe that some
dealers who had previously sold out large
quantities of wool in this week, and this lumping
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